THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY.

RUMOURS ARE afloat that serious disagreement exists between His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad and his young Dewan Salar Jung. We shall be extremely sorry to hear that there is any truth in these reports.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"Lord Dufferin and the Indian Military authorities are said to be contemplating an important step with regard to the armies of the native Indian princes. These are at present in a very disorganised condition, and are in most cases a mere rabble ; but it is difficult to interfere with them without touching the susceptibilities of our feudatories. The main points of the new plan are first to make the number of men proportionate to the population and revenue of each State ; secondly to put these armies in the Indian army list on the nominal footing of Imperial troops—a step which it is expected will gratify the princes ; and finally, to place a number of British officers in command." Whatever the correspondent's authority may be the announcement remains to be confirmed. A statesman of Lord Dufferin's stamp will not plunge into reforms headlong, like this. The placing of the native troops under British officers would be tantamount to taking the troops entirely away from their present masters.

SAYS THE *Times of India* :—"All the foreign officers at the Delhi Camp of Exercise spotted the weak point of our Native Army—the absurdly small number of officers appointed to each regiment. One and all, without exception, are said to have spoken very strongly on this point, and as Sir Frederick Roberts is known to entertain the same views, it is hoped that something will at last be done." What tax shall we have next?

THE agricultural prospects of the Punjab have been much improved by the recent heavy rains, although they marred the effects of the Grand March Past at Delhi. Out of evil cometh good.

IT is rumoured at Constantinople, that Russia intends to demand the execution of the article of the Berlin Treaty respecting reforms in Armenia. Demand for reform in other people's affairs is no doubt a very interesting and praiseworthy trait in the character of civilized European Powers. And defects are, somehow, or other, easily detected most in corners where one knows how to establish a footing, or which are tempting enough from a little less civilized point of view.

LETTERS from Americans, Canadians, and Australians appear in the English papers, suggesting, the hanging of Mr. Parnell and his leading accomplices. This is doubtless a very summary way of getting rid of political adversaries ; only when Theebaw adopted it he was denounced in no measured terms. It may be said, however, that nice ideas about religion and justice have no room for play, when ones' own interests are concerned.

"MARK Twain" has received so many congratulations on his fiftieth birth-day, that he begins to suspect his countrymen of taking a malign pleasure in the fact that he has passed more than two-thirds of the allotted span of life. "Every mail," he writes, "brings me letters from people who seem glad I'm fifty years old. I do not see what I have done to have so many enemies. I have never congratulated a person on being fifty years of age. It is true I have shot at people in the dark when I have had something unusual against them, but I have drawn the line there."

THE *Times'* correspondent, just arrived at Teheran, reports that all the Russian officers he met *en route*, ridiculed the idea of the Czar covetting the possession of Afghanistan. What Russia really wants is a port on the Persian Gulf. She threatens Afghanistan, in the expectation of extorting English consent. The same correspondent affirms the statement, that it is the intention of the Russians to carry a branch of the Trans-Caspian railway to Meshed. The completion of the line to Merve is expected by the end of the present year. The Russians may be perfect masters and practitioners of the noble art of hoodwinking, but they will find the Lion ever wide-awake. By the way, the Czar has prohibited the publiction of all news regarding construction and extension of railway works, by Russian newspapers, lest the enemy should be put on guard. His Majesty considers the publication of such news as the exclusive privilege of the War Department.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Catholic Examiner* on the game of chess with living pieces, recently played at Bangalore, says that this is not the first of its kind witnessed in India. Some fifteen years ago the late Colonel Sir Peter Filose, K. C. B., had a chess-board marked out with small tiles in front of a house in one of his gardens here, and for a couple of years he frequently played on this improvised board with men and boys for pieces, his opponent being a local physician and celebrated chess-player. The players usually sat on a raised platform near the board whence they issued their instructions to the pieces themselves, who moved accordingly. The historical knowledge of the correspondent might have taken him back to earlier times than that of the gallant Sir Peter. The game conducted in this fashion was a favourite pastime with some of the Great Moguls, the pieces used being favourite *Begums* and *Pashowans*. A board for this variety of the game is still pointed out in Akbar's apartments in Fatehpur Sikri. In these days of meaningless military demonstration one wonders that the time hanging heavily on our pageant-loving rulers is not taken up in playing the game with actual companies corps, battalions and brigades. Perhaps we may have it next for the delectation of an enemy that we want to turn into a friend. They may go a step further and use ball amunition to perfection.

TUESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY.

A WRITER in a magazine says that the earth would be heated more than a hundred and ninety thousand degrees by being suddenly stopped—that is, it would at once become more than sixty times as hot as melted iron. Any man who, knowing these facts, attempts to stop the earth, ought to be severely dealt with. What an accuracy of scientific calculation ! True to the minute.

IN COMPLIANCE with the Metropolitan Valuation Act of 1869, London has just performed the duty, which is discharged quinquennially, of assessing her own value. The result is roughly, that she finds that she is worth some £3,500,000 more than she was five years ago. The gross annual value of the premises in London, which are liable to taxation, is now £36,935,027. Never, in any similar period, since the passing of the Act, has the value of real property in the metropolis increased to so large an extent.

IN THE Zurich University one-tenth of the students are female. Twenty-nine young ladies study medicine, 14 philosophy, and two political economy. Out of these 45 students, 15 are Swiss and 10 Russian.

THE HACKNEY carriage strike, which, for a week, forced all Rangoon to walk, or ride in private conveyances, has come to an end. The garriwallas, who were losing from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a day, had to give in.

NEWS comes from Bombay that a good beginning has been made with theTansa works. Twelve hundred men are engaged in preparing the foundations of the dam, which it is intended shall be sufficiently raised before the next monsoon, to impound water for the men employed later on completing the works. The bridlepath from the railway station to the site of the lake has been improved, and made passable for wheeled vehicles. A street has been laid out, which will contain shops and stores to supply the wants of the workmen.

THE REVENUE of Travancore for the year 1884-85 is said to have reached the figure of 68 lakhs of rupees,—a larger sum than has ever before been realised. It is satisfactory to learn that this has been effected without any oppression or extortion amongst the people.

A BRIDGE is to be thrown across the Thames near the Tower of London at a cost of £610,000.

THE QUEEN has expressed her willingness to become patron of the forthcoming Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

A PECULIAR and shocking tragedy is reported from Marseilles. In the theatre at that town a gentleman seated in the stalls drew a revolver from his pocket and blew out his brains. It transpired that he was in love with an actress who was performing while the deed was committed. A more effective and surer mode of drawing attention of the "cruel one," did not occur to the distracted lunatic, we are afraid.

ON the 16th December there was kindled, for the first time, the light in the new light-house built on the Fourth Cape of Java to replace the one destroyed by the Krakatau outburst.

THE Congo State has adopted the personal arms of the King of the Belgians, to which has been added the symbolical star of the Congo flag. The divice is "*Travailet Proges.*"

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA gave his 106th or last lecture in the Australian Colonies at Launceston on the 23rd of December. On the 25th he left for Sydney, and thence went overland to Melbourne, sailing on the 31st December in the P. and O. steamer *Carthage* for India. Mr. Sala met Mr. Edwin Arnold at Colombo. He is expected at Calcutta shortly.

PRINCE BISMARCK intends to establish the sale of brandy as a Government monopoly. He is believed to have proposed to the King of Bavaria, who is independent in such matters, that the twoGovernments should buy up the whole of the brandy produced in Prussia and Bavaria, and appoint their own agents for its sale throughout the Empire, the retail vendors paying a heavy licence. What can be the object, the promotion of temperance or of filling the state coffers?

M. REMENYI, during his short stay at Calcutta, did much good to the cause of Hindoo music, with the assistance of Sir Raja Sourindra Mohun Tagore. In a letter, addressed by him to the *Englishman*, he reiterates the importance he attaches to Hindu music, and repeats his assertion that the future of Hindu music depends upon its entering on a process of simplification. M. Remenyi has been the means of drawing considerable attention to the excellence of Hindu music regarding which Europeans generally hold a very low opinion. He has shown very clearly how much is to be learnt from it, and how much Western music is indebted to it already.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

WE READ in the *Pioneer* :—"The upset of the Conservative Ministry promises to dispose of certain arrangements made prospectively by the Secretary of State. It had been practically settled, for instance, that Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, G. C. M. G., should in due time, succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Grant-Duff at Madras, and that Mr. Gorst, Q. C., should be offered the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta on Sir Richard Garth's retirement. Sir Henry Wolff would make a good presidential Governor, and there are reasons to think that a well-paid post would be particularly acceptable to him. On the other hand, Mr. Gorst has neither personal nor professional claims entitling him to an Indian Chief Justiceship, letting alone the claims to preferment of other qualified men already on the spot. It is understood in legal circles at home that the considerable delay which took place in filling up the judgeship, eventually conferred on Mr. Grantham, Q. C., was caused by a difference of opinion between the Government and the Lord Chancellor as to Mr. Gorst's merits, in which the Chancellor's stout resistance in the end prevailed." Gorst or Grantham all the same for Calcutta so long as she does not know who is who. The qualifications of either of these Q. Cs. are not of Indian repute.

GREAT discontent exists in the Turkish forces, owing to long arrears of pay and the irresolution of the Sultan. His troops cannot understand why they are assembled on the frontier, if fighting is not intended. They are particularly desirous of attacking the Greeks. The Sultan gave orders, that if the Greeks make the slightest advance, they are to be at once attacked. Two hundred additional Turkish guns have been sent to the Greek frontier. The Sultan will have the sympathy of all in this critical and most unenviable strait. At a ruinous cost he has to maintain an enormous frontier force which would swamp the small rebellious states in no time. But he dare not do anything of the sort lest he should pro-

voke the wrath of Austria or Russia, who may be secretly backing these petty insurgents.

MR. GOMPERT, a member of the Bar, who was expelled from the Bellary Club for printing certain correspondence with other members, recently appealed to the High Court, against the dismissal of the action brought by him in the District Court against the Club Committee. The High Court have now reversed the decision of the Lower Court, and ordered the defendants to restore the appellant's name to the list of members of the Club. The decision is just and proper. Where fiduciary interest is concerned the law should always intervene.

THE ENTIRE cost of the arrangement for illuminating the Eden Gardens with electric light, from first to last, including the re-laying of the wires in November 1882, is stated at Rs. 32,630, and the monthly cost of working; each light burning a thousand candle per evening (an hour and-a-half), at Rs. 408. The new system of laying the wires is described as having stood the test of two rains without a single failure, and the light now give but little trouble, and the defeat lies only in the posts and chandeliers, which are not quite perfect, though it has not yet been considered worth while to go to the expense of altering them. At Bombay four roads of a total length of 10, 045 feet are lighted with fourteen single arc lamps of 2,000 C. P. each. In addition to the above roads, there are three arc triple lights of 2,000 C. P. each, or 6,000 C. P. in the aggregate, at open spaces in the Fort. The Arthur Chawford markets are also lighted for the Municipality with 16 single arc of 2,000 C. P. each. The cost of providing all machinery, wires, columns, lamps, and fittings, as also all maintenance charges, is met by the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company. A scheme submitted to the Madras Government for lighting Fort St. George by electricity proposed the erection of 320 incandescent lights of 20-candle power each, 46 arc lights of 1,000-candle power each, and one of 4000-candle power or a total candle power of 9200. The first cost was estimated, at Rs. 88,600, while the annual maintenance charge was set down at Rs. 35,826.

THE RAJKUMAR College at Rajcote, established for the education of the Native Chiefs and nobles of the Bombay Presidency has 39 youths on its roll. The majority of the students are from the Kattywar and Guzerat provinces; but the list includes also the young Maharajah of Kolhapur and his three brothers from the Southern Mahratta Country. The late head boy of the school is now working well at Cambridge, and has been succeeded by Ramsinghji of Sirhor. Another distinguished pupil, Kumar Huruhumji of Morvee, has just returned to India with the degree of B. A. and the title of Barrister-at-Law. The present ruling Thakore Sahebs of Bhownuggur and Gonral were educated at this institution, of which Mr. Chester Macnaghten is the able and popular Principal.

A GOOD beginning has, we are informed, been made towards the formation of an Agricultural School at Dacca. An enterprising Native gentleman there, who has taken the matter in hand, has already a list of sixteen students, and it is proposed to call a meeting on the subject in a short time.

IT IS said that Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A., Inspector of European and Eurasian Schools in Bengal, intends proceeding on short privilege leave, and that Mr. Bamford, Assistant Inspector, is likely to act for him.

A CORRESPONDENT at Madras informs a contemporary, that it is rumoured there, that the Ex-King Theebaw will get an allowance of Rs. 6,00,000 per annum.

REGARDING a recent direct appointment of a Native gentleman to a commission in the Madras Army, the *Madras Mail* writes:—"It should be gratifying to the Mahomedan community to learn that Mr. Mukhlis Ali Khan has been appointed to the rank of Jemadar in the 14th M. I. He is a great grandson of Nawab Saadutullah Khan, former sovereign of the Carnatic; and is lineally descended from Nawab Mukhlis Ali Khan, 'the famous' cousin of Nawab Chundra Saheb. He is a grand-nephew of Padshah Begum Sahiba, daughter of the Jaghirdar of Culva, and wife of Nawab Azeemuddowlah, of Carnatic fame. He is also a near relation of Rahut-unisah Begum Sahiba and Padshah Begum Sahiba, the first ladies of Nawab Amirul-omrah and Wallajah respectively. This is the second occasion on which the Government has exercised its recently received authority to make direct appointments to the commissioned ranks of the Native Army. The first recipient of the favour of the Government in this respect is a member of the family of the Maharajah of Mysore, who was last year posted to a Cavalry Regiment." A jemadarship for the grandson of a sovereign! We wonder how deeply grateful we should be for this.

THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

ANOTHER FRONTIER raid is reported, not by Bonerwals, but by Akha Kheyls. The place raided is Behlolzai, seven miles fromPeshawur on the Kohat road. The report states that the raiders came down on the 6th instant on Behlozai, and carried off seven coolies from the chowkedar's hut, of whom five were taken away across the border, and two, who were wounded, were abandoned on the road, and have since been brought into Peshawur. The victims were employed in burning bricks for the new border military post at Jaler Talan. A guard had been furnished to protect the site of the building; but the coolies were seemingly supposed to be safe in the chowkedar's hut. The Akha Kheyls have been somewhat troublesome of late, and the post at Jaler Talan was intended to help in keeping them quiet.

IN THE Bombay High Court it has been decided that the island of Perim is beyond the criminal jurisdiction of the Court of the Resident at Aden.

NEW SPINNING and weaving mills have been opened at Goolburga by H. E. Nawab Salar Jung, Prime Minister of Hyderabad.

IT IS stated that the distillery system, instead of the outstill system, is again to be introduced in the Patna district next year, and that a new distillery has already been built.

THE NET Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first nine months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 70,57,000, as compared with Rs. 59,49,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

COMMUNICATIONS have been addressed by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay with a view to the immediate organisation of the necessary machinery for assessing the income, liable to the new tax. The Government has given the matter prompt attention, and steps have been taken to carry out the intentions of the Supreme Government.

COLONEL Rivett-Carnac, the Military Secretary to Sir Robert Phayre, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, is, in consequence of ill health, compelled to leave for England in a few days. The duties of the post will be temporarily taken over by Colonel Raper.

A SINGULAR technicality has been raised with regard to the system of election by the rate-payers of the thirty-two elective members of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay. For the last twelve years the system has been, to divide the city into six wards for the purposes of the election. It was found that in the case of a bye-election all the rate-payers had an equal right to vote,and that, therefore, the ward system did not apply, as it would only allow the inhabitants of a particular ward to vote. Now, when the general election is approaching a more sweeping objection is taken that by the terms of the Act each rate-payer has a right to vote for the whole of the thirty-two members. The Act says nothing about the division into wards, which was made more than twelve years ago, by a bye-law drawn up under legal advice. It is now contended that no bye-law can restrict or modify a right conferred by an Act of the Legislature.

THE Commander-in-chief of India dined with the Foreign Officers in Colonel Upperton's camp before leaving Delhi. Brigadier-General Saletta, speaking in French, made an excellent little speech on behalf of the Foreign representatives, in which he said they could not leave the camp without expressing their thanks for the extraordinarily kind way in which they had been received in India. They owed much to the exquisite courtesy of the distinguished soldier who commanded the army in this country. Though, of course, many of them would differ among themselves, on technical points regarding the last manœuvres, yet he was sure of one thing; they were all agreed in noticing the steady and quiet way in which our troops had moved. One thing also struck him particularly, the elevated and intelligent tone of all the officers, and the manly spirit prevailing among them. He and the other Foreign Officers fully appreciated the splendid way in which the troops had acquitted themselves in the March-Past under most trying circumstances.

STRONG MILITARY committees are now sitting at Delhi to sift and consider many questions regarding transport, equipment, discipline, and the like that have been brought to the surface by the experience of the recent manœuvres; and it seems probable that some important changes may result. The Transport Committee is understood to have recommended that each officer must have two mules, which should carry all his requirements. The native soldier's shoe question also, we suppose, came up for the discussion and deliberation of the Committee.

IN ORDER to encourage the growth of the Arabian date, which might afford a considerable supply of food for the people in times of famine, and which is but little affected by drought, the Government of India has ordered fifty pounds of the best variety of seeds from Busreh for an experiment. The seed will be planted out by the Forest Department. Can't the same Department plant out a sufficient quantity of curry powder with the same object? An hon'ble M. P. once recommended the powder for the relief of the famine stricken in Ireland.

THE experiments with English wheat, which were made last year in various parts of Madras, do not appear to have been by any means successful The districts where the seed was sown were principally those of the Neilgherries, Bellary, Salem, and Madura, and the reports received from the Collectors of all these districts state that in some cases it did not germinate at all, while the plant in others died off, soon after sprouting, from either drought or excessive rain. Mr. Price, the Director of Agriculture in the Madras Presidency, is however, of opinion that it has not been conclusively shown by these experiments that English wheat will not succeed in India as there may have been either unskilful cultivation or want of care. He considers that, instead of sending the wheat to the Collectors, it will be better to make arrangements directly for careful cultivation, and he suggests that some more seed should be procured from England and the Panjab. The local Government has agreed to this, and has directed that the new trials should be made in the Neilgherries in suitable localities, to be conducted through the *badagas* under proper supervision.

FRIDAY 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE VICEROY declared himself at Delhi, "though an Englishman, or rather an Irishman, by profession," to be "an Italian by birth."

THE PUNDITS of Bangalore are reported to have come to the conclusion that no cause of just impediment exists to a Bramin taking a sea voyage, either for the benefit of his health or for pleasure. We should like to see the *Vyavastha*.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Witness*:

Sir Donald, Stewart's successor in the chief military command in India is not the friend of total abstinence that His Excellency was. We hear that after the grand march past at Delhi last week, in the drenching rain, Sir Frederick Roberts ordered a dram of rum to each warrior, in the old fashioned hope of keeping the cold out of them. We earn, and with great pleasure, that many pledged men—we cannot say not all—played Daniel's part and declined the great man's beverage. A severer test awaited the detachment of the Calcutta Volunteers, who won a silver cup presented to be shot for by the commanding officer, Colonel Rivett-Carnac. The cup was filled with champagne, and the Colonel and Mrs. Carnac having taken sips, it was passed down the rank of the successful Company. There again the teetotalers (who are to be found everywhere in these days) bowed and passed on the cup untasted. Word wide triumph is before the temperance movement.

Not before the mellinium say we.

THE CZAR purposes to visit his Central Asian dominions next spring, when he will, it is supposed, be proclaimed "Emperor of Central Asia."

LORD TENNYSON has been obliged to intimate to the aspiring young poets who send him their MSS. that he can neither criticize them nor return them. The letters addressed to the Poet Laureate are, it seems, innumerable, and the delivery of them by every post has, at last, wrung from him this warning.

SARAH Bernhardt is said to have earned 13,000,000 francs since she first went on the stage.

ONE result of the deputation of Mr. James, Post-Master General, to Germany to watch the working of the postal systems on the Continent, was the introduction of a method of business in the money-order department which involved a heavy reduction of the establishment and rendered the work more complicated and irregular. Mr. Hogg, Director-General, has issued a *fiat* re-introducing the old system, and directing the re-employment of the large number of clerks whose services were dispensed with. A right good move this.

THERE is great and disinterested mourning in Paris among artists over the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. He was one of their best and most liberal customers.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the Ootacamund paper that the enterprisingToda who proceeded to America, England and other distant climes on exhibition, and returned to his native home a month ago, goes about the bazaar giving a description of his travels and adventures. He speaks in glowing terms of the Queen Empress, whom he had the happy fortune of seeing personally. He shows to the eager crowd

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that collect around him the Royal presents bestowed on him by Her Majesty. The rings he wears on his fingers are very valuable, and so is his watch, which bears the impression of a crown. He carries a gold-tipped cane. He has, besides these, cash to the extent of Rs. 2,000. He talks English in a crude fashion, but sufficiently well to give expression to his ideas. He has resumed his native apparel. But his more civilized brethern in other parts of the country hav'n't.

A CAIRO telegram states that there is every reason to believe that Osman Digma is alive and living at Kassala. For some time information has been received to this effect, but it was not sufficient evidence in face of the graphic description of his death in the battle against Alula, previously received. The Government, however, are assured that Osman Digma was not present at the fight, and that he is now preparing to march against Senheit, and try to drive back Alula's forces. The Governor of Kassala was killed on the taking of that Town.

WE regret to learn that His Excellency Lord Reay is ill at Agra.

THE COMMISSIONER of the Bhagulpore Division of the Bengal Presidency adds his testimony to that of other officers as to the sincerity of the outburst of loyalty that was evoked early last year by the strained relations between England and Russia. He says in his annual report :—"The probabilities of a war between England and Russia also occupied men's minds a good deal. It is, however, the unanimous testimony of the district officers—and I concur in it—that the people are thoroughly loyal, and, however much they may decry particular measures of Government in times of peace, they do not contemplate any chance of the stability of the British rule being disturbed without alarm. There can be no question but that the people have a respect for the justice and impartiality of British rule, and most particularly appreciate the peace and security they enjoy under that rule. I may mention, as a remarkable instance, that the high priest at Deoghur organized a prayer meeting at the temple of Baidyanath with a view to avert the calamity of war with Russia, which at that time was imminent. Such a demonstration proceeding from such a quarter is, I believe, quite novel. The very fact that prayers were offered up at the shrine should, according to ordinary rule, afford guarantee against the practice of dissimulation, while the object of the prayer may show that some impression has been made by the religious toleration which is one of the fundamental principles of our rule.,

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

IN ORDER to ascertain which of two French ladies could talk the faster, a regular tournament was arranged, in which a friend acted as umpire on either side. It was agreed that the prize of 1,000£. should be the winner's meed, and the time for this battle of tongues was fixed at three hours, during which one of the champions, reading from one of Eugene Sue's feuilletons, succeeded pronouncing 203,560 words. She was, however, defeated by her adversary, who managed to jabber 296,311 words during the same time. A "houseshold" trial however, would by far give the most satisfactory result. But we don't know many who have not had enough of the pleasure and care for any further "trial."

OFFICIAL news has reached St. Petersburg to the effect that on the 26th of November last Persian nomad tribesmen to the number of 5,000, crossed the Russian frontier, and took possession of pasture land within Russian territory. On December 1 there occurred a collision between a body of mounted nomads and the frontier police.

A MEMORIAL has been sent to Government from Guzerat in favour of connecting that province with Malwa by means of a railway.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE and Mr. Arthur N Wallaston have nearly completed their revision of Mr. Edward Thornton's "Gazetteer of the Territories under the Government of the Viceroy of India." The work will, when ready, be found to contain the names of many hundreds of places not included in any former edition ; while the figures of area and population have been revised by the data given in the census report of 1881. Messrs. Allen and Co. are to be the publishers.

THE *British Medical Journal* asks :—"Does excessive brain-work tend to the induction of insanity ? In general, the answer to this query by scientists is that mental work, pure and simple, does not tend to the induction of insanity. But the proposition is not so fully established, but that additional proofs are very welcome. Dr. O. Enert, in the *American Practitioner*, gives the result of his large experience. From this we give a few facts bearing on the query. From 1870 to 1876 he admitted into the general insane asylum of Ohio 1,204 patients. Of these but seventeen had received an academic education. Only twenty-five professed to be professional men ; of these twelve were lawyers, nine were medical men, and four were preachers." We need therefore have not much apprehension on the score of extra development or exercise of the brains *i. e.* if one has any. There can be no doubt, however that constant hammering of the brains brings about bad result. Why is not there no editor in the list ? That is "passing strange," exclaims the knowing newspaper worm. The query should be addressed to scissors and paste.

MR. Needham, of the Assam Police, and Captain Molesworth, Bengal Staff Corps, who left Sadiya on the 12th of December for Rima in Thibet, have just returned to Dibrugarh. They were successful in reaching Rima, but were unable to enter that place owing to the hostility of the Thibetans. Having followed the course of the Brahmaputra the whole way from Sadiya to Rima they are able authoritatively to state that no river corresponding in size to the San-po, falls into it, and that, consequently, the identity of the San-po with the Deshong may be deemed as finally settled. We don't know that the settlement of questions like these can be so easily settled, specially when we have it on the authority of another explorer that there is another river.

STATEMENTS having appeared in the *Times* from its special correspondent at Mandalay that the Provost Marshal had had photographs taken of the military executions that had taken place there, a question was asked in the House of Commons in reference thereto. The Secretary of State for India, in reply, said that he had instructed Mr. Bernard, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, to telegraph an explanation, and had ordered him to take rigorous measures against the accused, if the *Times'* statement was true. We are at a loss to make out as to who the accused is in this case. The Provost Marshal, the artist or the the executioner ? We know what a hue and cry was raised against poor Theebaw on the evidence of some pictures, like these, which were made much of by the annexationists when they served their purpose in poisoning the mind of His Excellency the Viceroy, to whom copies of the photographs were said to have been, officiously sent. The table should now be turned on the artist or his zealous employer. But will it ?

WHY should His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the idol of an admiring people, should have grown so unpopular all of a sudden ? Owing to alarming rumours that an attempt was to be made on the life of the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Marquis of Westminster at the Eaton Hall, special precautionary measure had been taken for his protection. His Royal Highness, instead of alighting at Chester as was intended, alighted at the station before Chester instead. Writing threatening letters to His Royal Highness is one of the commonest pranks with the busy idle.

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 224 against 198 and 221 in the 2 preceding weeks but 48 less than that of the corresponding week last year. The figure is also less than the quinquennial mean by 33. There are 37 deaths from cholera against 20 and 32 in the 2 previous weeks. The deaths from fevers and bowel complaints were below those of the previous week. The general mortality of the week was 26·9 per mille per annum.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *11th Inst*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Three qualities of Musical Sound.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajani Kanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Mercury and Tin.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject : Magnesium.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session, Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8 for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

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MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

February 6th 1886.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1886.

THE VILLAGE CHOWKIDARI BILL.

The small measure of local Self-Government which Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) conferred upon the people in the rural tracts is about to be withdrawn. That Act was passed 15 years ago for the improvement of the village police throughout the province of Bengal. The practice had formerly been to secure the payment of the salaries of the village chowkidars through the zemindar. This system did not satisfy Government, which pronounced it an absolute failure, and came to the conclusion that a complete change was necessary. The principle which the Government adopted was to relieve the zemindars of the duty, and to establish a body of village punchayets, to whom was delegated the right to nominate the chowkidars in their respective villages. The punchayets were made responsible for the proper discharge of their duties, and to realize under the plan proposed in the Act, the dues leviable from the different members of the village for the payment of the salaries due to the policemen. Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) was thus framed in a spirit of trust in the village community, and the control of the village police was placed in the hands of the villagers themselves. "It was thought," to use the words of the Lieutenant-Governor, "that the establishment of these village punchayets, selected generally from among the residents of the village, would give that kind of a representative body to the village which would very easily and regularly, if they chose to apply themselves to the duty, realize the small cess required from each member of the village for the payment of these officers."

The establishment of the village punchayets was a move in the right direction. The appointment of rural committees as an agency to supervise the duties of the chowkidars, conceded a small measure of the local self-Government to the villages. But the system has never had a fair-trial. One of the earliest reports from Rajshahye we are told, gave promise of success, and the effi cient administration of the Act in that district was suggested to other Magistrates for their imitation So far a hopeful and encouraging beginning was made. But the Government, as usual, began gradually to minimise the concession which had been made to the village communities. As in the case of the regular police which after a brief period of independent existence, was entirely subordinated to the district Executive, so in the case of the rural police a similar course was pursued. Magistrates and their subordinates were given the power to interfere with the village punchayets. It was discovered that the punchayets did not like the duty ; that they specially disliked the odium of having to assess or levy the tax ; and that complaints existed that the Chowkidars were not in regular receipt of their monthly salaries. Mr. James Monro, who while Commissioner of the Presidency Division, distinguished himself by his uncompromising and bitter opposition to Lord Ripon's Local Self-Government Scheme, did not naturally like the principle on which Act VI of 1870 (B. C.) was founded, and so long as he was the head of the Bengal Police, he lost no opportunity of reporting unfavourably on its work-

ing. At his instance a committee was appointed under his presidency to enquire into the working of the Act. The Committee came to the conclusion that the punchayet had signally failed voluntarily to accomplish the chief object with which they were constituted under Act VI. of 1870, *viz.*, the regular payment of the salaries of village watchmen. They were, however, constrained by the very force of facts to admit, that above 90 per cent of Chowkidars now receive their salaries with tolerable certainty once a quarter; whereas formerly they were often in arrears of pay for more than a year. This is a very great improvement; and we should have thought that the Government would have left the operation of the Act undisturbed for a few years more. When the working of the law had reduced the period of arrears so very considerably, it is clear that the chief object with which village punchayets were constituted under Act VI of 1870, has been attained to a great extent. Such being the case, a longer trial should have been given to the system established by the Act of 1870, before knocking it on the head. When the payment of salaries of 90 per cent of chowkidars with tolerable regularity had been already secured, the Government should have waited a little longer.

But it appears that in amending Act VI of 1870, the Government has other objects in view. We are told that the enquiries of the Committee have brought out the following four facts in the practical working of the Act :—(1) that the office of punchayet is extremely distasteful to those who are called on to serve on it; (2) that the salaries of watchmen are still paid much less regularly than they ought to be; (3) that the punchayets have not co-operated cordially with the police in the detection of crime, and that their influence has been exerted rather to prevent the detection of it; (4) that the watchmen being now appointed by the punchayets, and liable to be punished and dismissed by them, think that they owe allegiance to them only and therefore the regular police have, to a considerable extent, lost touch of the village watchmen. That the office of punchayet is distasteful to thos who are called on to serve on it cannot be deniede and this will not appear surprising when we consider the position of the punchayett. "The office of a tax-gatherer," Mr. Garrett says, "is always a disagreeable one, and as, in addition to the duty of gathering the tax, the punchayets are liable to have their own goods distrained if they fail to gather it, it is easy to be understood why the office has become unpopular. Indeed, so distaseful has been tax-gathering to many of the punchayets, that they have preferred to pay the tax out of their own pockets to exacting it from their neighbours." With a view to remedy this defect, it is proposed to relieve the punchayets entirely of the duty of collecting the tax and of the responsibility for its non-collection. But Mr. Garrett's Bill provides that the punchayets, subject to the supervision of the Magistrate, will continue to assess the tax. Now we are strongly of opinion that the punchayets should also be relieved of the odium of assessing the tax. The task of assessing such a tax, is scarcely less disagreeable than that of collecting. When Government proposes to appoint a tehsildar to every 25 villages for collecting the tax, the work of assessment may be entrusted to that official under the supervision of the Magistrate. Why should punchayets be made to perform the disagreeable work of assessing the tax, when it is proposed to curtail their power so much? The village watchmen are now appointed by the punchayets and liable to be punished and dismissed by them. But Mr. Garrett's Bill provides that, although the village watchmen will be nominated by the punchayet, they shall be appointed by the Magistrate of the district. It also proposes to withdraw from them entirely the power of punishing and dismissing the watchmen. This duty will be vested in the District Superintendent of Police, subject to the general control of the Magistrate of the district. It is also proposed that the village watchmen shall no longer receive their salaries from the punchayets, but shall be paid at stated periods at the police stations by the tehsildars in presence of the officer in charge of the police station. Such being the case, it is most desirable that the punchayets should be abolished altogether. If the punchayets are not to have the power of appointing, dismissing or punishing watchmen, why keep them up merely for doing the disagreeable work of assessing the tax? The assessment of a tax is as odious a function as its collection. There seems to be no good reason whatever for drawing a distinction between these two functions in the Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council.

The real object of Mr. Garrett's Bill seems to be, to bring the village police entirely under the control of the regular police. As things now stand, the watchmen naturally think that the punchayets are their masters. Mr. Monro's Committee, accordingly, came to the conclusion that the regular police have, to a considerable extent lost touch of the village watchmen, who after all, are in this country the people to whom the regular police must chiefly look for the information to enable them to detect crime. Mr. Garrett says: "I am afraid that the disposition of punchayets to hush up crimes—at least such as the village society desires to hush up—cannot be eradicated by any legislative enactment; but I hope to be able to do something to make the village watchmen less under the control of the punchayets and more amenable to the regular police. I do not wish in any way to make the village watchmen a sort of lower grade constables. They must, before all things, be members of the village community, because it is to them that the regular police must look principally for information of what is going on in the village. But the village watchmen must learn also that they are not merely villagers, and that they owe duties to the superior police authorities which may not always quadrate with the wishes of their fellow-villagers." When Mr. Garrett's Bill becomes law the village police will be entirely a part of the regular police; and the object which its framers have in view, namely, the destruction of the rural character of the institution will be attained. In support of the proposal to deprive the punchayets of all power over the village police, it is urged that the punchayets do not co-operate honestly and cordially in the detection of crime. But Mr. Garrett does not consider why this is the case. The Indian police is so corrupt that the people do not like the idea of having any thing to do with it. Our countrymen show a disposition to hush up crimes, not because they sympathize with crimes, but because the police is an object of positive dread to them. It is impossible for our rulers to form an adequate conception of the amount of oppression inflicted on a village by the police when engaged in the detection of crime.

MR, YULE'S SCHEME.

MR. GEORGE Yule is a specialist and expert in money matters, and as such his opinion about these matters is entitled to the greatest weight and the most careful consideration. He has done the rate-payers of Calcutta an important service by pointing out a well-matured plan, by which the Corporation can go to the market as a borrower with the best advantage. In the course of the next three years we shall want 15 lacs for paying off maturing loans and 35 lacs for water extension and drainage, besides whatever may be required for sanitary and structural improvements. There are three ways by which this loan can be raised; 1st, by loans from Imperial Government; 2*nd*, by loans raised locally on the sole security of the Municipal rate: 3*rd*, by loans to be obtained in England, also on the sole security of the Municipal rate. The first method, although the best, is practically useless, since the Government has definitely settled that it will not lend money to municipal bodies. We are fully prepared to endorse Mr. Yule's opinion that, where there is no control there is no responsibility of the Government to find the necessary funds. But, although there is no patent and openly-announced control in this case, the Government by its late action, has clearly laid down, that the Corporation is not a free body, and at liberty to act just as it likes. The Government is therefore morally bound to provide funds, or at any rate to find them, so long as it does not withdraw from its objectionable position of obstruction and interference. But we are afraid Mr. Yule is right when he says that in the face of its determined resolution, it would be sheer waste of time, to try to make the Government feel its responsibility. Other means, therefore, of raising the loan must be discussed and determined upon. It is undeniable that raising the money locally would be for the best, if that were possible. The difficutly, however, is said to be that even with a higher rate of interest, than it would be necessary to offer in England, the whole of the fund may not be forthcoming in the local market, as was shown in the case of the Port Commissioners some time ago. But we confess we do not take the same depressing view of the state of the local market as Mr. Yule does. The second attempt of the Port Commissioners to try the local market it should be borne in mind has been attended with better success. We read that the whole of their Port Trust Loan of 12 lacs has been taken up and many offers had actually to be rejected. They have thus secured 21 lacs and did not take up the balance 9 lacs, although it was forthcoming, as the money would not be wanted till the next year. It would undoubtedly be beneficial to the rate-payer if the money could be had at a lower rate of interest and with less chances of a large discount and better chances of par, as a loan in England would seem to insure. But what guarantee is there that even in England with a favourable rate of interest a par can be secured? It is apprehended, with good reason,

by many, that the so called glut in the English money market at present is more imaginary than real. Besides there is the difficult question of uncertainty of exchange to deal with. It is extremely doubtful if at the present exchange rate, a rupee loan will at all find favour in the London market, and it is extremely disadvantageous to raise a gold loan when the income out of which it will have to be paid eventually, is all in silver. There is also some objection to offering a higher rate of interest in order to avoid a large discount and to secure a *possible* par. The possibility is not of the strongest character, unless we are prepared to offer an inconveniently high rate of interest. The state of the local market does not indicate a disadvantageously large discount at a *favourable* rate of interest as very probable. If even there was to be a small discount, the hardship would not be so great as compared with those of the accumulated interest for 30 years at a higher rate. We are, therefore inclined to believe that it would not be prudent to jump to the conclusion that there is no hope but in the English market, without in the first place giving a fair trial to the local one. In view of its present changed aspect we are however free to confess, that it is absurd for the Government to prohibit us from borrowing at the best market that we can think of. As to Mr. Yule's conclusion that it would be best to float the loans piece meal instead of taking up the whole amount at once, we are perfectly at one with him. The present requirement must be met whatever the state of the market may be. In the meanwhile the aspects of the local market may change materially, and there may be considerable improvement in the rates of exchange, as it is felt on all hands that by far the worst stage has been reached and it cannot go far worse. Supposing the probability to be strong, we should be wrong in handicapping ourselves by large loans raised under most unfavourable circumstances, which will preclude our taking advantage of any improvement, either in the local or London market, that may not unreasonably be expected to follow the present abnormal state of depression. Besides there is no wisdom in taking up money, not absolutely wanted for the present, and letting interest accumulate on it most unnecessarily. The Port Commissioners have we believe acted on principles akin to these, and wisely determined not to take up the balance of 9 lacks, which will not be wanted till the next year.

"NEW INDIA." *

TIME rolls on without a break and leaves no mete or bound to mark its lapse; but man devises various contrivances, not unoften arbitrary and inaccurate, to divide it for his own convenience The transition from day to night is so gradual that we can never make out the exact point where the one terminates and the other begins; but for practical purposes we have fixed points which leave us no doubt in the matter. Such is, likewise, the case with the progress of human life in the aggregate. Its current is flowing on, steadily and unceasingly, ever progressing and ever changing, passing on from condition to condition; but so slowly and imperceptibly as to give no indication of the exact moment of its transition from one state of things to another. History supplies this omission. And the work whose title heads this article is a history of this kind. It describes the altered state of the native mind which English education has brought on in this country; the line which separates the present from the past; and the feelings and aspirations of the rising generation, with special reference to the relation between the ruler and the ruled. The book is a small one—barely 180 pages 12 mo.; but it has a noble object. Its style is plain and simple; but it appeals with all the majesty and force of holy truth. It comes from the pen of a member of the Indian Civil Service—a class which from its origin and organisation is of a peculiarly exclusive character, and, generally speaking, whose very existence and influence depend on its exclusiveness;—but the corner-stone of its faith is cosmopolitan Humanity. It knows no distinction of caste, or creed, or colour; its love is universal, and its ultimate aim is the suppression of bigotry, race-animosity and injustice. That a book of such a character, written by a thorough statesman, should give rise to a howl of indignation in interested quarters is but natural, and our readers must have been amused by the various ways in which some Anglo-Indian journals have tried to run it down. But, like pure gold, the more it is rubbed the brighter it shines. To us Indians the book is of the highest value. It gives voice to the feelings and aspirations of the dumb millions of India in a manner which cannot fail to prove most effectual. It lays our case with great force and vigour, and at the same time with thorough impartiality, before the British public from whom alone relief can come to us. This is a service for which the people of this country should feel deeply thankful to Mr. Cotton. His career in Bengal, now extending to nearly a score of years, has been characterised by perfect disinterestedness and thorough benevolence, and he has greatly endeared himself to the people by the testimony he has borne about them before his countrymen in this last essay of his. The change which forms the theme of Mr. Cotton really commenced from an early period—from soon after the commencement of British rule in this country. Two such dissimilar states of civilization as the British and the Indian could not come into contact without initiating a change. But the effect was sporadic for a time. Here and there men thought and felt and compared; but their cogitations bore no immediate fruit. Their ideas and thoughts, however, did not die with them; they were left to leaven the minds of their successors, and as education in English history and politics spread the leaven became vigorous, and the rising generation as a body has been widely influenced by it. The change has been gradual, but its effect is most manifest in respect to the religious, political and social conditions of the people and the aspirations to which they give birth. This change is admitted by all, and Mr. Cotton discourses on the policy which the Government should adopt to suit the altered feelings and desires of the community placed under it. He does not dwell at length or exhaustively on any one topic, but touches upon the leading principles involved, and indicates what are the wants and how they should be supplied. This gives a fragmentary character to his remarks; but it was unavoidable. The space he had allotted to his book would not admit of exhaustive treatment, and had he written a large book he could not have secured a wide circle of readers in England whose sympathy he desired to awaken for the rising generation of this country. His remarks, always sound and pregnant with truth, and the spirit of liberality which pervades the whole, are worthy of the highest praise. If he has, by openly declaring his faith, forfeited the good opinion of some of his countrymen in India, he has, we can assure him, earned the lasting gratitude of 250 millions of human beings whom he has tried to befriend.

* New India, or India in Transition. By H. J. S. Cotton, Bengal Civil Service. *London*, 1885.

DR. MACLEOD'S LECTURE ON MILK.

THE Health Society of Calcutta has come forward with a scheme for four popular lectures, of which the first (on milk) was delivered in the Dalhousie Institute on Wednesday last. The plan is a good one, and so long as the Society confines itself to the cultivation of the science of hygeine by original research or popular education, it subserves a commendable object; but it has so often displayed erratic tendencies, and plunged headlong into racial questions and party animosity that it has forfeited the respect of the community at large. Its touting for native recruits for its ranks has failed, and its earnest protestations of good will for the masses, like those of the demure stork standing on one leg in the fable, have not sufficed to entice the fishes of the lake to approach it. Sir Rivers Thompson, who presided at the last meeting, felt this, and sharply lectured the malcontents for their want of faith giving at the same time a handsome character to the Society for its services. He said, "the meeting has been convened to-day at the instance of a society which has not been formed so very long ago, but which, during the few months of its existence, has done, I may say, a great deal of good in Calcutta. I am aware that there are people in Calcutta who attack this Society, but I do not think that a body of men, many of whom are intently occupied in devoting their leisure time to desinterested labours of this kind, labours which have for their object the amelioration of health, and reform in the sanitation of the city of Calcutta, are open to hostile criticism of this kind, and I am sure their labours are gratefully acknowledged." There is a logical inconsistency in this which, slight as it is, strikes us as remarkable. If His Honor is "sure" that the labours of the Society "are gratefully acknowledged" by, we assume, the public at large, why should he have gone out of his way to disarm "hostile criticism." The people he refers to must be few and insignificant, and, if so, they are unworthy of his notice. If otherwise, the "grateful acknowledgement" must be a matter of party feeling. It is possible, though not very probable, that Sir Rivers, had in his mind's eye the remarks that have appeared from time to time in this journal. If so we can assure His Honor that we shall atone for our offence in sack-cloth and ashes as soon as we are satisfied that the leaders of the Society had not for the bull's eye of their target the ousting of the children of the soil from the Calcutta Corporation. At present we labour under the conviction, probably a mistaken one, and we do so in common with the great bulk of our countrymen, that the principal promoters of the Society are those, who seek an overwhelming majority of Europeans on the municipal board, and so long that conviction lasts it is rather hard to change our opinion. But most likely Sir Rivers did not mean us, and we are

wasting our time and trenching on the patience of our readers by recording our protestations. The above quoted remarks apart, SirRivers Thompson's introductory speech was highly ornate, so abounding in poetical ideas and rich in imagery that the Honorable speaker himself said " all our thoughts and associations may be possibly of an idylic character," His Honor was in excellent spirits, and more than once indulged in humorous allusions to the stately stature and " bucolic existence " of the learned lecturer,—his " green pastures," his " country life," and his indulgence in fresh milk.

The lecture itself was an excellent one. It was full without being tedious, and instructive without being too much interlarded with scientific jargon. It contained just enough of science to stimulate popular curiosity, but nothing to repel a miscellaneous audience. Of course it contained the usual amount of horrors which sanitarian lecturers cannot do without in order to put people on their guard about the quality of the milk they use ; but none could fairly take exception to them. Without it there would be no *raison d'etre* for the lecture. It is satisfactory too to notice, that the horrors have been all but completely destroyed by a remark to which we wish to invite the particular attention of our readers. We have often urged in the pages of this journal, that the practice of boiling milk, so universal in India, destroys all impurities, and there is no reason to apprehend any mischief from the use of bazar milk by natives, and this is fully borne out by the learned lecturer. After adverting to the different ways in which milk is contaminated, he observes :—" Fortunately most of the impurities thus acquired are innocuous. Fortunately also the human stomach has a great power of destroying materials of this kind. Fortunately also boiling deprives germs and bacteria and mischievous organic materials of all sorts of their power for harm." Else where he adds :—" The whole subject of transmission to man of bovine diseases through milk is very obscure, and it is a comfort to know that boiling renders any milk quite safe." We are deeply thankful to the learned lecturer for this testimony. It removes all cause of anxiety on the score of milk, and we can approach the subject in the calmest of tempers. It is the furthest from our desire to stand in the way of measures for preventing adulteration, nay, we advocate them as earnestly as the lecturer does ; but from a natural intellectual tendency—possibly a perverseness—we cannot help resenting bad logic.

Dr. Macleod stands high in the estimation of the public and as an able scientist and a man of vast experience his opinion commands the highest consideration, and we derive pleasure in noticing that the opinions he has set forth in the lecture are generally sound, and the calm, quiet, judicious spirit which characterises them are highly commendable. In one instance we notice a mistake. The late Rev. Archdeacon Pratt is described to have died in Calcutta from taking milk bought from a gawala at Bhavanipur. Such was not the case. He died of cholera at Ghazipur several days after he had left Calcutta, and no scientific enquiry was made to ascertain the cause of cholera he caught at the place of his death.

At the conclusion of the lecture the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham spoke in his usual high-flown and flowery style. The wealth of imagery he brought to bear on his theme was indeed prodigious. The compliment he paid to Sir Rivers Thompson for his idyl was certainly very happy. He was overflowing too in the " milk of human kindness" for the poor, but unlike what Lady Macbeth says he may serve " to catch the nearest way." We are bound to praise the eloquence of the speaker. We cannot, however, close these remarks without noticing a similitude which struck us as remarkable. The speech bore the closest family likeness to an editorial which appeared two days before in the *Englishman* newspaper : the same ideas, the same figures, the same arguments. And the question arose in our mind, was there an identity of paternity in the leader and the speech ? We know the author of the speech, but who can have stolen and forestalled his ideas ? May we solve the mystery by the saying, 'great wits jump together ?'

THE NEW MINISTRY.

IT WAS only eight months ago that we had to announce the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet and the accession to power of the Tories under the lead of the Marquis of Salisbury, and we have now another change to notice. Lord Salisbury has resigned, and Mr. Gladstone has again taken charge of the English Premiership. The Government of Lord Salisbury was a weak one from a party point of view. He had no majority in the lower House, and had to carry on the Government by the sufferance of his adversaries, who did not think it convenient to measure their swords with him, until after the general election of November. With the new franchise both sides reckoned upon an overwhelming majority, and so they bided their time. The general election, however, disappointed them both. The Tory party lost ground to a large extent, and the Liberals could not cope with the former if it coalesced with the Parnellites. In fact, Mr. Parnell became the master of the situation, and both parties entered into negociations with him. Six weeks elapsed in these negociations, but Lord Salisbury could not bring them to a satisfactory conclusion for his side. He had, therefore, the option of, either at once resigning, or of submitting to a defeat on the Irish question, and then dissolving the House and appealing to the country with the potent cry of 'the integrity of the Empire in danger.' He accepted the second course, and, to prepare for it, made the Queen's speech as hostile to the Irish party as possible. It was practically an open declaration of war, and Lord Salisbury expected that the Liberals and the Parnellites would at once take up the challenge, and give him the opportunity he sought of dissolving the House and appealing to the country. To emphasize his challenge he got the leader of the lower House, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to announce a Bill for the suppression of the Irish National League. But his adversaries were too shrewd to take the bait. They easily perceived what he was driving at, and they were not at all disposed to play into his hands. At the same time they could not sit silent under the challenge, and so devised a new issue. In the course of the debate on the address, Mr. Jesse Collings moved an amendment on the agricultural tenure question, and, with the aid of the Irish party, carried it by an overwhelming majority. The Ministers were accordingly completely sold. They could not treat the defeat with indifference, for it was a party question. and they could not dissolve the House on it, as it was intimately connected with the interests of the entire agricultural classes of Great Britain which would, in defence of their interests, vote solid against the ministers. A simple resignation was, therefore, all that was possible under the circumstances, and this was tendered on January 28. In the usual course, Mr. Gladstone was asked to form a new Cabinet and the following list gives the names of the members of the Cabinet as also of the officers, who are appointed by the Minister on entering office :

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury and Premier ; Sir Farrer Herschell, Lord High Chancellor; Earl Spencer, President of the Privy Council; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl of Roseberry, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the Right Hon. H. Childers, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for India ; Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War ; Sir W. V. Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Marquis of Ripon, First Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland ; Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board; Mr. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. Charles Russell, Attorney-General ; and the Right Hon. G. O. Trevelyan, Honorary Secretary for Scotland ; the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ; Baron Wolverton, Post-Master-General ; Earl Morley, Chief Commissioner of Works ; Sir Lyon Playfair, Vice President of the Committee of the Council on Education ; Mr. John Rigby, Solicitor-General ; Professor James Bryce, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs ; Mr. John Blair Balfour ; Lord Advocate of Scotland.

The Cabinet is on the whole a fairly business-like one. The leading men are all well experienced, and have the confidence of the party. The accession of new men is not large, and they are sure to pick up their respective duties fast enough. We should have certainly preferred Lord Spencer to Lord Kimberley in the India Office as first announced by Reuter, but better still Lord Ripon ; and Lord Rosebery is certainly not the most experienced man for the Foreign Office portfolio. Mr. Morley has no antecedents to appeal to, besides a magazine to justify his selection, But ministerial appointments are made with reference to party considerations and not with regard to peculiar aptitude and fitness, and it is useless therefore to look into the qualifications of the different parties concerned. But we miss in the list the names of Argyll, Derby, Bright and several other Liberal leaders, and the omission is obviously due to want of unanimity in the policy to be adopted by the incoming ministers. The inference is strong that Mr. Gladstone is for conciliating the Irish party by material concessions, and under the circumstances one of two difficulties is sure to arise, either the concessions will not be sufficiently large to keep the Parnellites in hand, or they will be such as the Lords will not tolerate. In the former case, the dissatisfied Irish party will desert to the Conservatives and soon vote out the Liberals, and in the latter there will be a row with the Upper House, and a very unseemly one it is sure to be. On the whole the look out is any thing but reassuring, and one may without assuming the mantle of a prophet safely predict that the tenure of office by the New Ministry will by no means be a long one. We shall not be at all surprised if they are forced to resign even before the present session is out. Reuter informs us that Mr. Gladstone has already announced his intention

of taking up the Irish question immediately. If so the crisis will not be long in coming.

THE OUDH RENT BILL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Quinton has introduced into the Supreme Council a Bill to amend the Oudh Rent Act of 1868. That Act, it will be remembered, was based upon a "Compromise", which was effected by Sir John Strachey on behalf of Government, and by Maharaja Sir Man Sing and the Hon'ble Raja Amir Hassan Khan, on behalf of the Taluqdars. Raja Amir Hassan Khan is now in Council, and he knows very well the circumstances under which the Act of 1868 was passed. The sifting inquiry which was held by Sir Henry Davies, under the orders of LordLawrence, showed that there were no rights of occupancy in Oudh. The Taluqdars took their stand upon the Sunuds, and strongly protested against the introduction of new rights in Oudh. The Government then could not recognise rights of occupancy in the province without a breach of the solemn engagements into which it had entered. In vain an attempt was made to put a novel interpretation upon the clause of the Sunud regarding the protection of subordinate rights. Both the Indian and the English Press strongly denounced the action of the Government of India. The matter was brought before Parliament, and Sir Charles Wood, the then Secretary of State for India, in an elaborate Despatch, dated 10th February 1866, condemned in strong language the Investigation into alleged occupancy rights, and peremptorily directed the Governor General to stop the enquiry, and to assure the Taluqdars that there was no intention on the part of the Home Government to overturn the Taluqdari settlement, and in any way to injure the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by Lord Canning's Government. This was a triumph for the Taluqdars; but they did not abuse the victory they gained. They magnanimously agreed to make certain concessions to one class of their tenantry —the descendants of old proprietors—on condition that the Government should never again claim rights of occupancy for the tenantry of Oudh. The compromise was proposed, as we said above, by Sir John Strachey. The Governor General gave his sanction to the measures proposed, and the Secretary of State spoke in high terms of the conduct of the Taluqdars. This is the history of the controversy regarding tenant-right in Oudh from 1865 to 1367.

For 18 years now Act XIX of 1868 has been in operation. But it has not given satisfaction either to the landholding classes, or the Government. An amendment of the Act is urgently called for, but not in the form in which it has been presented to the Council. The principles upon which the Bill has been based are open to grave objections, and if the proposed scheme be carried out it will sweep away all the guaranteed rights of the landholding classes, and ruin the province. The outlines of the Bill are as follows:

"The first provision in the Bill is that all tenants now in occupation of land in Oudh—the small class of occupancy tenants who are already protected by law excepted—should have a statutory right of occupancy for seven years, from the date of the last settlement of the rent or holding, at the rent which they are now paying in the land they hold at the date of the passing of the Act. At the end of that period it is proposed to allow the landlord to enhance the rent of the sitting tenant to such sum as he and the tenant may agree upon within a limit of one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent, on the rent previously paid. At any time after the expiration of the statutory period a landlord who has not made terms with the sitting tenant may proceed either by notice of enhancement or by notice of ejectment at his discretion. If he proceeds by notice of enhancement, the enhancement must be within the limit above given. If the tenant accepts, a new period begins. If the tenant refuses the proposed enhancement, the holding will become vacant, but no higher rent can be recovered from the next tenant than 6¼ per cent. above the old rent on the same holding. If the landlord proceeds by ejectment, leaving the tenant no option of re-entry, compensation for disturbance will be given up to one year's rent at the rate last paid, and the limitation of 6¼ per cent., will apply to the rent recoverable from the next tenant. In both cases tenants will be entitled to receive before dispossession any compensation due to them for improvements. The right of renewal is to be personal to the tenant in occupancy. On the death of a tenant in occupancy his heir will be entitled to hold on the same terms to the expiration of the statutory period enjoyable by his predecessor, but must then, should the landlord so wish, vacate the holding on payment of the compensation for improvements found to be due to him.

Government desires to reserve in its hands two weapons to be used in case of need. The Bill proposes that the Local Government should have power from time to time within periods of not less than seven years, in any district or part of a district, to vary the limits of enhancement. The Bill also provides that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is satisfied that an estate is suffering from grave mismanagement, which has since the present year materially deteriorated the condition of the tenantry or diminished the area of cultivation, he may with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer for the revision of the rents of the estate and their authoritative settlement for a period not exceeding ten years.

Even a cursory glance would show that the Government wishes to introduce occupancy rights in a novel form into Oudh, and to deprive the Taluqdars of the power of enhancement. The introduction of these new occupancy rights would be a direct violation of the Sunud engagements, and the Government would do well to pause before such a sweeping measure to injure the landlords is introduced into Oudh. The Hon'ble member, who in charge of the Bill, has not been able to make out a strong case for Government. No necessity has been shown which would force the Legislature, in the interests of good government, to step in between landlords and tenants, in breach of the solemn pledges given by Government. The Investigation which Colonel Erskine lately held into the condition of the Oudh peasantry showed that "the landlords have not been guilty of wanton and unjustifiable exaction, and the condition of the people had generally improved." The late Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Couper, and his successor, Sir Alfred Lyall, bear their testimony to the fact that the condition of the tenantry is steadily improving, and that the people are in easy circumstances. The population has increased, the area of cultivation has been extended, and the productive capacity of the soil has been improved. Such being the case there is not the slightest justification for the introduction of a measure which would cause intense dissatisfaction to the landholding classes. The Taluqdars have fulfilled the conditions embodied in their Sunuds to the letter, and their proprietory rights, therefore, cannot be disturbed. The introduction of the Bill has greatly alarmed, we understand, all the landholders of Oudh, and we would urge upon the Government the urgent necessity of withdrawing the present Bill.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

AFTER several postponements His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and a large party, including Lady Dufferin and Viscount Clandeboye, left Calcutta for Burma on Wednesday last. His Excellency's departure was private. A special train conveyed the party from Sealdah to Diamond Harbour, where the steamer *Clive* was awaiting them. Rangoon will be reached on the 6th and Mandalay by the 12th instant. Instead of returning to Calcutta direct, His Excellency will pay Mr. Grant-Duff a visit in Madras. But it is not probable that His Excellency will visit Hydrabad or Mysore as was at one time thought. His Excellency will take again steamer at Madras for Calcutta which is expected to be reached by the end of the first week of March. His Excellency on his return will land at Princep's Ghat and a public entry to the Town will in all probability be made. This will make up for his Lordship's inability, owing to ill-health, to make a public entry on his return from Simla. Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Richards has gone in advance to Rangoon, to take part in the Viceregal reception.

THE Lieutenant-Governor will shortly honor East Bengal with a visit. His Honor and suite leaves Calcutta on Thursday the 11th and reaches Naraingung on the Saturday following. On Monday, the 15th, His Honor will take train for Mymensing where he stops for two days. Dakka will be reached on the 17th instant. His Honor is expected back to town on the 20th.

MR. GORDON LEITH, Barrister-at-law, officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal Legislative Department, during the absence of Mr. C. H. Reily on leave.

THE HALF-YEARLY examination of compounders and dispensers of European Medicine, will be held on the 2nd of April-next at the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah. Dr. Mackenzie will conduct the examination with the aid of a committee of the teachers of the school.

OUR READERS will be glad to learn that the reports that have for some time been going round, about the ill-health of the Maharaja of Durbhanga are greatly exaggerated. Although His Highness has not been keeping good health of late, there is nothing to be alarmed at his illness.

THE reason of the ill-advised Copy-right Bill being not brought forward before the Legislative Council this season, is said to be that it has found no favour with the Secretary of State. It will for the present be relegated to the limbo of oblivion, whatever the reasons may be that have influenced the counsels of the Government, and that is a relief.

MR. JULES SCHAUMBERG has been appointed Principal of the Calcutta School of Arts in the place of Mr. Locke deceased. Mr. Schaumberg's appointment is temporary for the present, as no permanent arrangements will be made till the new scheme of incorporating the school with the Bengal Economic and Art Museum is worked out in its details. Mr.Schaumberg is an artist of good repute, and officiated as Principal during Mr. Locke's life time. He has found a worthy assistant in the well-known Italian artist Professor Gilhardi.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new monthly publication of the name of *Vakeel and Law Gazette*. It shares partly of the nature of a Law Report and partly of the nature of a newspaper, and contains a large amount of carefully selected matter. One good feature about the publication is that the management has secured the services of some members of the mufassil bar, who will regularly report cases of interest in the respective courts they belong to. This ought to be very serviceable in promptly bringing to light all cases of miscarriage of justice in the distant mufassil.

TINENDAH MENGYEE, with his retinue, left for Katak on Friday last.

WE ARE very glad to see that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Juggurnath College, Dacca, to the Calcutta University up to the B. A. standard and in Law. The affiliation will have effect from the 1st of June last, when the Senate actually sanctioned it.

RAI Jugudanundo Mookerjee, Bahadoor, gave at his residence, at Bhowanipore, on Thursday last, a sumptuous entertainment to the Foreign officers who came to the Delhi Camp. The guests were much pleased with the display of native hospitality of the land, as Babu Jugadanundo worthily played the part of the national host, as it were, for the occasion.

THE JEWISH Community of Calcutta have sustained a grievous loss by the death of Mr. Elias David Joseph Ezra on Wednesday from a protracted attack of remittent fever. Mr. Ezra's name is intimately connected with many charities of this city, as well as of the distant city of Jerusalem. He made unstinted use of his great wealth for the benefit of the distressed of his community. The Ezra Benevolent Institution, the Ezra Synagogue at Moorgihatta, and the Ezra drinking fountain, are some of the monuments of his liberality.

THE *elite* of the Calcutta Community was present on Tuesday, at a most successful evening party given by the members of the India Club to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The amateur magic display by a scion of the well-known Janai Mookerjee family, and the excellent music of the Shambazar Blue Ribbon Orchestra, were much appreciated by His Honor. Besides, there were the usual billiard and chess games.

THE RUMOURS and whisperings about the coming changes in the *personnel* of the Calcutta Municipality have begun to take a somewhat definite shape. Mr. Harrison's reawakened loyalty to his chief, has been worthily rewarded by his being appointed to succeed Mr. Macaulay, who, in view of his presence being required in England, has resigned his seat in the Council. New honors like our strange garments cleave not to their mould but with the aid of use. Yet Mr. Harrison does not stop to enjoy and accustom himself to his newly acquired honorableshi,pbut shortly goes to England. The mantle of his office will then, it is said, fall upon Mr. Beames, the leader of the Municipal opposition and the official head of the Health Society party. Between this appointment and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor openly presiding at the "Milk Meetings" of the "Society," the Corporation may well look to a most unenviable time of it until all sufferings are effectually and for good, put an end to, by the "acting" of the new Municipal Bill.

WE ARE very glad to learn that the Viceroy has bestowed a mark of honor on a native of this country, Baboo S. P. Chatterjee, the enterprising proprietor of the well-known Victoria Nursery at Narkeldanga by appointing him Florist and Seedsman to His Excellency. The Baboo gained very wide and valuable experience by his late horticultural tour in Europe and Australia, and is the first native who has been thus specially honored. During his residence in England, he was graciously allowed to assist in making up the bridal boucquet of Princess Beatrice—a token of no small honor.

THE APPOINTMENTS for filling up the vacancies to be shortly caused on the High Court bench by the retirement of Justice Macdonell, and by Justices Field, Tottenham and Pigot, going on leave, will, it is rumoured, be from amongst Messrs. K. M. Chatterjee, AmirAli, Pugh, and Garth, Barristers-at-law, and Mr. Taylor the Judge of Burdwan. This is the current gup.

THE Howrah People's Association have represented to the Government of Bengal that the tolls on the local traffic on the Hooghly bridge should be abolished. The tolls on the railway traffic will, it is urged, be sufficient for the necessary expenses of the bridge. The receipts from this source, it is pointed out, during the half year ending in March last, was more than a lac and a quarter of rupees, the total expenditure of the bridge for the period being about 78 thousand rupees. During the ten years that the bridge has been in existence the net revenue has been over 23 lacs which after paying for the working and repairing expenses left a margin of nearly 12 lacs to pay off the capital loan, and what now remains to be paid off won't be considerably more than 2 lacs. The figures are satisfactory so far, and entirely support the reasonable prayer of the memorialists. The Port Commissioners themselves have been moving in the matter and there is every likelihood of the concession being made which will be but the fulfilment of a pledge given when the construction of the bridge was taken in hand. The abolition of the prohibitive rates of the tolls on carriages &c., will be a distinct gain to Howrah, which will directly come to be ranked as a part of the Suburbs from an economic point of view, if not from the Health Society point.

THE members of the Calcutta Police Court bar are to be congratulated on their wise determination of dispensing with the services of their clerks or *mohurirs*, who in most cases, are but touters and *dalals* in a decent garb. The matter drew public attention on Mr. Cranenburgh's instituting criminal proceedings against one of these mischievous fellows, in consequence of which Messrs. Marsden and Gupta represented the matter to the pleaders. The pleaders were right sorry to find that their servants had been duping the public recklessly without their knowing anything about it, and at once determined to have nothing more to do with unscrupulous servants who did not hesitate to use their name, for ignoble purposes of their own. Messrs. Marsden and Gupta have expressed their willingness to become honorary members of the Bar Library. just in the same way as the High Court Judges are the members of the Library

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MR. H. C. KHURODY, of Indore, has sent us a neat little album containing *cartes de visite* of almost all the present rulers of the world. The album also contains a collection of likenesses of some of the most eminent poets, historians, and philosophers of England. It is named "Crowned Heads and Rulers of the World," under which latter category, we suppose, Mr. Khurody places Shakespere, Milton, Tennyson and Gibbon, and with good reasons on his side. The album is got up in good taste and is moderately priced.

IF THE hill picnics cannot be dispensed with altogether, it is better that they should be put off to as late a date as is possible and consistent with the safety and convenience of sun-stroke-fearing bigwigs and underlings. We, therefore. derive some consolation from the news that the exodus will not commence this year as early as usual, and that the trying process of enduring the heat of the plains in March, will be patiently submitted to for three weeks longer than the prescribed time, and no move will be made till the beginning of April, the capital—now a misnomer,—being expected to be finally evacuated by the middle of that month. It is premature,however, to expect that this arrangement will be carried out,as it must depend entirely on the temperature which official coolness may or may not find possible to endure. In all fairness it must be admitted that the plain picnics in and out of India would not this year at any rate, fall materially short of the hill ones. The annual Budget Statement, however, it is expected will be made a little early, and we may hope to be spared a repetition of the last year's uncommon phenomenon of having a "Financial Minute" instead of a Statement. Wicked people say that owing to the somewhat early move for the hills last year, the Finance Minister, not yet quite broken to his business, had the whole of his time taken up in packing luggage and other indispensable preparations for the journey, which would not leave him much time for the Statement, and he and his colleagues could not afford to stay back to face an unpleasant and unnecessary, and they add unprofitable, discussion on it. The cart-before-the-horse-business, however, of this year, namely an income tax before a budget estimate, must have changed the aspects of affairs slightly, and the Finance Minister may have been induced to think that the practice of making a 'Statement' instead of recording a minute, may after all be fallen back upon, as a temporary measure. According to the latest news, however, the budget will not be brought before the Council till near the end of March, by which time as the official year will have almost run out, it will be possible, it is said, to frame a somewhat close estimate of the current year's expenditure. The real reason of the apprehended delay, of course, will be the absence of the Viceroy from Calcutta.

WE LEARN that under the auspices and patronage of Mr. Waller, Magistrate and Collector of Noakhali, an Agricultural Exhibition will be held in that district in March next. The show will remain open to the public for a week from 4th to 10th March. In connection with the Exhibition a number of amusements, such as, Theatrical performances, Jatras, Kabis, fireworks, &c, will be provided for the entertainment of the public. The idea of the Exhibition originated with Mr. Waller himself, and he has been sparing no pains to explain to the people the manifold advantages of such a show. All the officials and non-official gentlemen of the district have been trying to make the show a success. Calcutta firms, such as Messrs Ahmuty & Co., Messrs T. E. Thompson & Co. and others have been asked to send agricultural implements,tools and machines to the Exhibition for show at the cost of the Exhibition Committee. Messrs Fleury & Co. will be asked, we are told, to make a show of their electric lights there. Some native photographers have also been asked to start a business there, during the period the show remains open. Mr. Waller deserves the thanks of the public for his laudable attempt.

THE CALCUTTA Tramways Company have out done the Revolutionists of old in their love of frequent changes. Scarcely a month or a week passes without some sort of unwelcome and unpleasant innovation being brought to the fore, as if they apprehend that the constant clanging of their car chains are not enough to keep them before the public. We cannot congratulate them on the recent change they have introduced, by discontinuing the service between Sealdah and High Court and running the Sealdah cars to Clive Street instead. They pretend that they have done this out of deference to the wishes of their constituents, whereas the fact is that the weight of popular wishes is in favour of the old system, because by far the greater number of the Sealdah passangers have occasion to go in the High Court direction. The Sealdah cars should at any rate be run alternately to the High Court, to prevent people being unnecessarily made to wait for the Cornwallis or Chitpore cars at the Dalhousie Square. The welcome arrangement to run a greater number of cars during the mornings and evenings ought to be supplemented by a similar arrangement in the course of the whole day. The hardships entailed on the High Court-going public would be much lessened by the Wellesley cars being made available for them either on the transfer system, or by running a certain number of these cars direct to the High Court, *via* Bowbazar. Trifling as these matters may appear they go a great way in popularising the institution. We notice with pleasure that the Town Council has after all decided that the Company must provide at least sixteen inches of sitting space for each passenger, as it will tend to make overcrowding of the cars less possible. The Company seems serenely above all public criticism, and could not be brought to their senses in this respect, but by the interference of properly constituted authorities.

IT IS even as we had apprehended, nay worse. The proposed Financial Commission is bound to be a farce, for it will be no Commission after all. It will be a close Committee of Government officials, or at any rate with that element in the predominance. Mr. Charles Elliot, who will shortly

arrive from England, is talked of as its probable president and Mr. Westland who has been telegraphed from England will be one of its members. The Allahabad oracle points to Mr. Robert Steel as the fittest representative of the non-official community. That the native element of India will be quietly ignored in the matter of representation may be taken for granted, and the whole affair will be between the five or six officials who will have it all to themselves. That there is something in a name is admitted even by the Government apologist, who says that "the distinction in terms is worthy of note. A Commission is always a ponderous body, slow and uncertain in its action; whereas a small carefully chosen Committee of experts, examining most thoroughly into the ways and means of Government, can put forward suggestions and advise economies quickly and succinctly, without having its deliberations weighted by masses of extraneous evidence." Whatever the characteristics of a "Committee" or a "Commission" may be, public opinion is clearly and unmistakably definite, that if retrenchment be really aimed at, an open Commission and not a close and bureaucratic Committee is what is wanted. But it is not the constitution of the proposed body, that is its most objectionable feature. We are told that the Committee will in all possibility, assemble at Simla when the head quarters of Government move there, and its deliberations are likely to extend over the hot weather, thus enabling the Government to frame their next year's budget by the light of the recommendations made. This will be retrenchment with a vengeance, as the Committee will but serve to augment the expenditure on the most objectionable head of Indian expenditure—namely, the Simla Exodus. In the cool heights of Capua, removed from all public criticism and unfriendly strictures the members of the Committee will have a most excellent time of it, and will work on or dream on at their leisure. The fact of the Committee sitting for eight long months in a distant region, will be enough safeguard against all intrusion by any obnoxious non-official member, native or European, who may for form's sake be appointed to sit on it, as his business will want him down in the plains. We are not by any means disposed to quarrel with the Government by anticipating its deliberations. But there is such a happy knack of the present Government, to do the least amount of work with the greatest amount of show, that it is best to try to place the public on guard, lest what is foreshadowed by Sir Oracle, may come to be veritably true and too late for practical purposes. We are glad to notice that even the Anglo-Indian organs of the pronounced style, are at one with us in this matter, and public opinion pronounced in time may have some effect on the action of the Government. We are anxious that the constitution of the Committee, or the Commission, whatever it may be, should be divested of all objectionable features, since its success or otherwise will depend largely on how it is framed.

THE Promoters of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund are, we are glad, to see, determined to lose no time in taking practical action. The Honorary Secretary has addressed a letter to the Principals of the various medical schools in India, in which it is intimated that Her Majesty the Queen Empress has graciously signified her intention of presenting medals to the most distinguished female licentiates of these Medical Schools. A gold medal will be offered for annual competition in each of the four Indian Universities, Bengal (Calcutta), Bombay, Madras, and Punjab (Lahore), the Agra Medical School being allowed to compete at Lahore. These medals will be called the Queen Empress medals. There will be five more medals, presented by the Viceroy, to be called the Viceroy's medals.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS COMES from Shibshagor that the blood feud between Jokoba Nagas and Banparas, which the latter have for years desired to stop, has been suddenly aggravated by the Jokobas treacherously attacking a large party of Banparas, who with their chiefs and elders had gone by invitation to the Utu Jokoba village to conclude a treaty of peace. Forty-one Banparas and all the chiefs of the Unu village of Banpara are killed.

MR. MONMOHUN Ghose, the Bengal delegate, was accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Krishnagore, his native village. Mr. Ghose addressing a mass meeting spoke in eloquent but simple Bengali, and acknowledged the sympathy shown by the people in England, and explained the importance of educating the masses and creating a healthy public opinion in this country in political matters. He urged the necessity of having popular political associations all over the country in order to make the masses understand their rights and privileges, and also to appreciate the benefits of British rule.

THE ARRANGEMENTS for the reception of Theebaw and his Queen at Ratnagiri are now complete. The Ex-King will, however, probably remain for some time in Madras The younger Queen has died of child birth. Mr. Fanshawe of the Akyab police will be in charge of the royal prisoners.

A LONDON telegram to the *Times of India* says that the question of the advisability of closing the Indian mints against the reception of silver, is engaging the serious attention of the Ministry. There are many rumours in circulation on the subject, but nothing certain is known. This, taken in the light of Sir Auckland Colvin's and the Hon. Mr. Hope's recent utterances in the Legislative Council on the Silver question, points to the determination of the Government to bring it to a satisfactory issue.

WE MAY not yet have heard the last of the Chinese claim on Bhamo. But it is satisfactory to learn that neither a military expedition nor another boundary Commission, will, for the present at least, be wanted for a settlement of the claim. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the British and Chinese Governments have decided to continue negotiations in London respecting the Upper Burma frontier. The Chinese claim Bhamo and the border territories down the Irrawaddy as far as the Shweloe river.

THE RETIRING Ministry have not lost the opportunity to reward the services of some of the supporters of their party. Mr. Charles Mills, of the banking house of Glyn, Mills, and Currie, and Mr. Henry Allsopp, brewer, have been raised to the peerage. Most people in India, and not an inconsiderable number in England have not the pleasure of being acquainted with the names and claims of the newly created Peers. General Stephenson and Colonel Stanley have been appointed to the Grand Cross of the Bath.

IN VIEW of the present complicated affairs of England, both at home and abroad, it is a matter of great solicitude that she should have definitely committed herself in connection with the still more complicated Eastern Question. Although no one is inclined to question the propriety of England's advancing to the rescue of Turkey in times of pressing need, one should have rejoiced if she had kept herself free until, at least, the critical time had arrived. The bold front showed by Greece, may after all, be a mere makeshift, liable to collapse at a moment's notice when the hour of trial comes. England in the meanwhile—is indissolutely bound to the cause, as we learn that the British commander Admiral Lord Hay is to take command of all the squadrons now assembling in Suda Bay. It is, no doubt, no small honour done to England as one of the first Powers in Europe. But the enemies of England, who now find themselves ranked under her banner, may not improbably laugh in their sleeves and say that they have succeeded in making her commit in such a manner that there will be no retracing of her steps even with the return of peace-loving Gladstone to power. It is, however, satisfactory that the Bulgarian difficulties are thinning away. The agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey recognises the treaty of Berlin, with the exception of special modifications, Prince Alexander has been appointed Governor for five years, the appointment to be renewable at the Sultan's discretion. His Highness, in the agreement, undertakes to defend the dominions of the Sultan. The Sultan has issued an imperial irade ratifying the agreement.

ALL the Powers, except Russia, have approved of the agreement concluded between Bulgaria and Turkey. The Servian difficulties, however, remain unchanged as the Servian Government has declined to discuss the Second Note of the Great Powers requiring her to demobilize her forces forthwith. The case is however not quite so hopeless, as the Special Plenipotentiaries of Turkey, Servia, and Bulgaria have commenced exchanging views for settling the conditions of peace between Servia and Bulgaria. Greece in the meanwhile remains obdurate and the Great Powers have again sent a Collective Note to the Greek Government, urging caution with respect to her intended attack on the Turkish Fleet.

ABOUT THE question of the Boner Expedition, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is anxious to avoid drawing the sword, if the thing can be solved satisfactorily in peace; but the Commissioner of Peshawur and Sir Charles MacGregor are for some severe chastisement; a company 9,000 men is calculated as the strength of the force required. A Political Officer of standing, with power to accept submission from the enemy, and dictate terms at the proper time, will accompany the expedition. The operations, if resolved upon, will begin about March 15.

A LONDON telegram to the *Times of India* says that Mr. Gladstone has privately intimated that he will support the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the administration of India, as proposed by Lord Randolph Churchill.

A PONDICHERRY telegram says, the Meigoon Prince left Pondicherry by the steamer *Tibre, en route* for Saigon, on Thursday, attended only by one domestic and a secretary. He goes with the knowledge and the consent of the French authorities, what can be the Prince's object we wounder. No fresh troubles we hope.

THE news from Burma this week is both scanty and unimportant. The Viceregal visit continues to agitate the people of Rangoon who are busy determining as to how many more triumphal arches are to be erected for Lord Dufferin's reception than they deemed fit to honor Lord Ripon with. The Viceroy was timed to arrive Rangoon at 4-30 on Saturday afternoon. His Excellency is to leave Rangoon on Monday morning for Prome, by rail. Arrangements for the ball and native sports proposed to be held on His Excellency's return from Mandalay have been completed. A gang of about sixty dakaits made an attack upon Papone, a place not far from Moulmein. The attack was repulsed by the local police. Colonel Lowndes, Inspector-General of Police, has been placed in the supreme charge of Minhla, Mingyan and Pagan, free from the control of the Commissioner of Mandalay. A strong column with two guns is to occupy the lower Chindwin district. Mr. Morgan, of the Bombay Burmah Company, telegraphing from Munipur, says that the dakaits have occupied Kendat and a village near Tamoo. The Karens of the Toungoo hills, a hardy race, have offered to help us against the raiders. General Sir H. Prendergast is moving about the country inspecting the lines of communication. Major Williamson, at Shwebo, attacked and defeated a large body of the rebels under Prince Moung Hmat on the 27th of January. Mr. Gardner the Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Irawady Division, has been murdered by dakaits.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart. M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed :—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks :—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all the chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications :

1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India from 1st April to 31st December 1885.
2. Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. P. and Oudh for 1885.
3. Report of the Railway-Borne Traffic of the N. W. P. and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1885.
4. Annual Report on Labour Immigration into Assam for 1884.
5. Report on the Administration of Bengal for 1884-85.
6. Voice of India, No. 1, volume 4, January 1886.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *3rd February*, 1886.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under section 74, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the October 1885.

Mr. J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the 24-Pergunnahs district.

Baboo Kali Prasono Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on leave, is transferred to Noakholly, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

This cancels the order of the 11th instant, transferring Baboo Sarat Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, to Noakholly.

Mr. John MacMillan, Lieutenant in the "Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps," is appointed to be Adjutant to that Corps.

In supersession of the order, dated the 28th April 1885, Baboo Ananta Lal Chatterjee, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for nine months and sixteen days, viz, three months under section 16, Chapter II, three months under rule 1, section 128, Chapter X, and three months and sixteen days under section 16, Chapter II of the Civil Leave Code,

Baboo Gossain Das Hazra, Temporary Sub Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for eight days, under rule 2 section 138, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th November 1885.

Moulvie Syed Ameer Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months and seven days, under section 72 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 30th April 1886.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the 9th to the 19th November 1885, both days inclusive.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed leave for two months and three weeks, under sections 72 and 74, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. H Wilson, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is allowed furlough for two months, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 6th February 1885.

Mr. E. J. Barton, Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is allowed furlough for eleven months, under section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th March next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 10th April 1886, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. F. C. Montriou Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagonge Hill Tracts, held charge of the Sungoo sub-division of that district from the forenoon of the 9th July to the afternoon of the 26th November 1885, in the addition to his own duties.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.

POLICE.—Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of City Parns, is allowed leave for one day, under section 72, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 10th November 1885,

Mr. F. E. Kemp, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed leave for two months, and fifteen days, under section 138, rule 2, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 21st February 1886, or any subsequent date.

Mr. G. S. Havelock, Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the District Police, Maldah, is transferred to Jessore.

Mr. E. Havelock is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Goad, or until further order.

Mr. E. Muspratt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sasseram, Shahabad, is transferred to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

Mr. H. M. Parish, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, is transferred to Sasseram in Shahabad.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. J. Posford, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, and with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in section 268 of the Code on Crimina Procedure.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

SONE CANALS—STEAM TRANSPORT SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited from persons wishing to work the Steam Transport Service at present maintained on the Sone Canals. Three steamers belonging to Government, the *Umpire*, the *Buxar*, and the *Bunas*, are available for hire. The person whose tender is accepted will be required to maintain a bi-weekly service on the Arrah and Buxar Canals, and a weekly service on the Patna Canal. Compounded tollage, amounting to Rs. 500 per month, will be charged. Remission of tollage only will be granted in the event of the canals being closed. A spare steamer, the *Koel*, can generally be made available in the event of any of the steamers mentioned above breaking down. Tender should state the sum which is offered for the hire of the three steamers mentioned above separately, or together.

A bond, similar in its general conditions to that at present in use (printed copies of which may be procured from the Assistant Engineer, Dehree on the Sone), must be signed by the person whose tender is accepted. The bond will be modified in accordance with this notice, and it will be expressly stipulated that repairs found necessary to the steamers at the expiration of the agreement shall be carried out in the Government workshops at the expense of the person whose tender is accepted. Security, not exceeding rupees one thousand, may be required by the Chief Engineer. The agreement to be for three years, commencing from the 1st July 1886, but Government is to have the power of terminating it at any time of giving three months' notice, or at 15 days' notice, under the circumstances mentioned in clause 9 of the present agreement, and the person whose tender is accepted of doing so at any time after the 1st July 1887 on giving three months' notice.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Offers for the purchase of the steamers are invited. If an offer to purchase is accepted, the foregoing rate of tollage only will be payable up to the 1st of July 1889.

Tenders should be addressed to the Assistant Engineer, Dehree Workshops, Dehree on the Sone, and be despatched so as to reach that officer by the 1st of April at the latest. Any information regarding the steamers may be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, who will give the necessary facilities for their inspection to persons desirous of examining them.

A. D. MCARTHUR, *Major* R. E.
Under-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept
CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1886 325

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited on piece work agreements for a large quantity of silt excavation in the Tidal Reaches Midnapore Canal from Uluberiah to Kantapookur which length will be closed for the purpose from the 15th February 86 for six weeks. Contractors will bring their own Tools and apply to Executive Engineer, Cossye Division Midnapore and Assistant Engineer Panskurah. 301

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে মেদনীপুর খালে উলুবেড়িয়া হইতে কাঁটাপুকুর পর্য্যন্ত টাইডেল রিচ সমূহের মাটি তোলার কার্য্য হইবে। তন্নিমিত্ত সন ১৮৮৬ সালের ১৫ই ফেব্রুয়ারি হইতে ৬ সপ্তাহ কাল খালের উক্ত অংশ বন্ধ থাকিবেক। উক্ত কার্য্য করিবার জন্য কনট্রাক্টারগণের টেণ্ডার আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে। কনট্রাক্টার গণকে স্বীয় প্রয়োজনীয় যন্ত্রাদি আনিতে হইবেক। মেদিনীপুরে কসাই ডিবিজনের একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনীয়ার অথবা পাঁসকুড়ার সহকারি ইঞ্জিনিয়রের নিকট আবেদন করিলে সকল সংবাদ পাওয়া যাইবে। 301a

বঙ্গবাসী পুস্তকালয়, ৩৪।১ কলুটোলা।

রায় গুণাকর ভারতচন্দ্র প্রণীত।

(অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী, চণ্ডীনাটক, নাগাষ্টকং, বসন্তবর্ণনা, বর্ষাবর্ণনা, বাসনাবর্ণনা, ভেড়ে ধেড়ের গল্প, রাধাকৃষ্ণের উত্তর প্রত্যুত্তর, করদ্রফথ বর্ণন, পায় পায় পায়, পায় পায় পায় না, হিন্দী কবিতা, সংস্কৃত বাঙ্গালা পারস্য এবং হিন্দী মিশ্রিত কবিতা, সত্যপীরের কথা,)

ইত্যাদি নানা কাব্য, খণ্ডকাব্য, গীতিকাব্য বঙ্গবাসী-ছাপাখানায় ছাপা হইতেছে। শীঘ্রই প্রকাশিত হইবে। ভারত-বিরচিত এই সুবৃহৎ গ্রন্থাবলী প্রায় বারশত পৃষ্ঠায় পূর্ণ। অতি উজ্জ্বল, পুরু, সুচিক্কণ কাগজ। ছাপা অতি পরিষ্কার। এরূপ মনোহর সর্ব্বাঙ্গসুন্দর বাঙ্গালা গ্রন্থ পূর্ব্বে কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। কঠিন শব্দের অর্থ, কঠিন ভাবের ব্যাখ্যা, অতি সহজ ভাষায় ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে।

বঙ্গবাসী-সম্পাদকের তত্ত্বাবধানে, ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের উৎসাহে, উদ্ভ্রান্ত প্রেম-প্রণেতা উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত চন্দ্রশেখর মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বিশেষ যত্ন এবং পরিশ্রমে এ গ্রন্থ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে।

কি কি ছবি থাকিবে।

তাহার মোটামুটী একটী তালিকা, ১, সিদ্ধিদাতা গণপতিমূর্ত্তি। ২, মহাদেব মূর্ত্তি। ৩, উগ্রচণ্ডা কৌষিকী মূর্ত্তি। ৪, সরস্বতী। ৫, মহারাজ কৃষ্ণচন্দ্রের রাজসভা। ৬, গঙ্গামূর্ত্তি। ৭, ময়ূর-বাহন কার্ত্তিক। ৮, মহামুনি ব্যাস। ৯, জগন্নাথ দেবের রথযাত্রা। ১০, অন্নপূর্ণার অন্নদান। ১১, একাধারে হরিহর মূর্ত্তি। ১২. শিবের বিবাহ। ১৩, ভগবতীর ব্যাসকে ছলনা। (দশমহাবিদ্যা।) ১৪, কালী। ১৫, তারা। ১৬, রাজরাজেশ্বরী। ১৭, ভুবনেশ্বরী। ১৮, ভৈরবী। ১৯, ছিন্নমস্তা। ২০, ধূমাবতী। ২১. বগলা মূর্ত্তি। ২২, মাতঙ্গী। ২৩, কমলা। ২৪, ভুবমোহিনী বিদ্যার মূর্ত্তি। ২৫, বর্দ্ধমান মহারাজের রাজসভা। ২৬, সুন্দরের সহিত মালিনীর সাক্ষাৎ। ২৭, বিদ্যাসুন্দরের প্রথম দর্শন। ২৮, বিদ্যার নিকট হইতে সুন্দরের বিদায়। ২৯, সুন্দরের সন্ন্যাসীবেশে রাজদর্শন। ৩০, চোর ধরা। ৩১, মশানে সুন্দর কর্ত্তৃক কালীস্তুতি। ৩২ চারি জাতীর পুরুষ। ৩৩, চারি জাতীর স্ত্রী। ৩৪. মানসিংহের সহিত প্রতাপাদিত্যের যুদ্ধ।—প্রভৃতি ৫০ খানি ছবিতে এ গ্রন্থ পূর্ণ হইয়াছে। স্থানাভাববশত সকল গুলির নাম করিলাম না। এই নূতন ধরণের নূতন চিত্র দেখিলে পাঠকের মন মোহিত হইবে।

বিশেষত দশমহাবিদ্যার দশটী সুবৃহৎ ছবি অতি উৎকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে। এরূপ ছবি বাঙ্গালায় এপর্য্যন্ত হয় নাই বলিলেও অত্যুক্তি হয় না। পুস্তকের সহিত ছবি দিতে গেলে, সাধারণত রং দেওয়া চলে না; কিন্তু আমরা উপযুক্ত লোক আনাইয়া, বহু ব্যয়ে মুদ্রিত ছবিতে যথা উপযুক্ত রং দিতেছি। রং দেওয়ার জন্য মূল্যও বৃদ্ধি করিতে হইয়াছে। কিন্তু জনসাধারণের জন্য স্বল্প মূল্যেও রং বিহীন ছবিও রাখিলাম।

দশমহাবিদ্যা কি এ সকল চিত্রের নিগূঢ় অর্থ কি, ঐ সমস্ত মূর্ত্তিধারণের কারণ কি, তাহা আজও অনেকে অবগত নহেন। সংস্কৃতে দশমহাবিদ্যার আসল ধ্যান এবং তাহার সরল প্রকৃত বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যাও প্রদত্ত হইবে।

মূল্য নির্দ্ধারণ।

জনসাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত আপাতত দুই মাসের জন্য, এই গ্রন্থের মূল্য, যতদূর সম্ভব কম করিলাম। অন্নদামঙ্গল, বিদ্যাসুন্দর, চোরপঞ্চাশৎ, মানসিংহ, রসমঞ্জরী-চণ্ডীনাটক প্রভৃতি নানা পদ্যযুক্ত সমগ্র গ্রন্থের (৫০টী ছবি এবং ভারতচন্দ্রের জীবনচরিত সম্বলিত) এক্ষণে

সুলভ মূল্য ২৲ দুই টাকা,

১লা বৈশাখের পর পুর. মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা।

যাঁহারা এই সমগ্র গ্রন্থ, রং দেওয়া ছবির সহিত লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে সুলভ মূল্য ৩৲ তিন টাকা। ইহা ব্যতীত মফস্বলের গ্রাহকগণকে ডাকে পুস্তক পাঠাইবার জন্য রেজষ্টরী খরচ দুই আনা করিয়া পাঠাইতে হইবে। ডাকমাসুল লাগে না। যদি কেহ রেজষ্টরি খরচ না পাঠান, তবে ডাকে পুস্তক খোয়া গেলে আমরা দায়ী হইব না। যাঁহারা কেবল মাত্র রং করা দশমহাবিদ্যা এবং সংস্কৃত ধ্যান ও বাঙ্গালা ব্যাখ্যা লইবেন, তাঁহাদের পক্ষে মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা। ঐরূপ রং বিহীন দশমহাবিদ্যা লইলে মূল্য পাঁচ আনা মাত্র।

বিশেষ নিয়ম।

সাধারণের সুবিধার নিমিত্ত, এই নিয়ম ধার্য্য হইল;—যদি কোন ব্যক্তি, চারিজন গ্রাহকের সমস্ত টাকা এককালে পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি একখানি সচিত্র সমগ্র গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন। যদি কেহ সাত জন গ্রাহক সংগ্রহ করিয়া, এককালে টাকা পাঠান, তাহা হইলে তিনি সচিত্র দুইখানি গ্রন্থ উপহার পাইবেন।

মূল্য পাঠাইবার নিয়ম।

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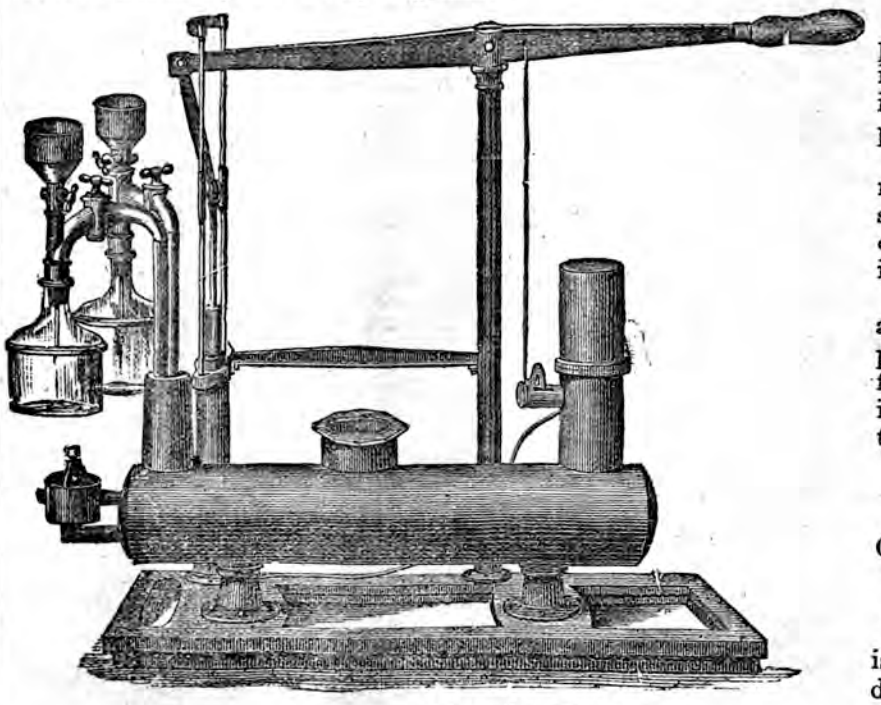

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25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street London, Rampart Row Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

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BY RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI B. L.

TAGORE-LAW PROFESSOR 1880.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT AUTHORITIES AND OF THE PRESS.

Sir Henry Sumner Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., F. R.S.

Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari—the author of an instructive treatise on the 'Law of Inheritance'..... A learned contemporary Native lawyer.—*Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp.* 56-64.

Selections from the records of the Government of India.

Home Department, No. CXCV., *p.* 38

...The best original work on Law published last year—perhaps the grandest yet received in the Library—was Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari's Tagore Lectures on the *Principles of the Hindu Law of Inheritance.* It is an important work on the Hindu Law, written with the erudition and ability of a master.

DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

...The learned author is well deserving of the praise given and a great deal more. He has produced a work which marks a new era in Hindu authorship. To the practising lawyer the work does not, perhaps, afford much new matter, for the law he cares for is not *Hindu Law*, but the case-made-law which English judges totally ignorant of the original sources of that law, have thought fit to designate as such; but to the historical student, those who desire to know what Hindu law really was, what fundamental principles underlie it, and how it was gradually developed, it will prove a rich mine of information.

Edinburgh Review, October 1883, *p.*338.

An accomplished Native lawyer.

Westminister Review, New Series, No. 126, *April* 1883, *p.* 552.

Mr. Sarvadhikari has shown a great capacity for research and intellectual labour.

Saturday Review, March 24 *and* 31, 1883.

...A systematic treatise on the Hindu law of inheritance ..... What gives the work a real interest beyond its strictly technical value, and makes it a sign of the times, is that Professor Rajkumar Sarvadhikari fully perceives the wider bearings of his subject. He is not only a Sanskrit scholar, and learned in the wisdom of his own people, but he realizes the importance of Hindu law to Western scholars for the purposes of comparative and historical jurisprudence.

Law Times, April 21, 1883.

This book is one which it takes some time and trouble to master, but it is well worth while to do so, except from the narrow point view of a purely English lawyer.

It remains to congratulate the author, which we do with much pleasure, on the great skill he has shown in writing an interesting and valuable law book in a foreign language. It is not too much to say that many an English text writer might take a lesson from this book in the use of his mother-tongue.

Pioneer, July 20, 1882.

The volume before us forms a complete guide to the complex questions of inheritance which are continually arising, and is therefore extremely useful to law students and lawyers. But, apart from its legal merits, there is much to interest the general reader, both in the account given of the *sraddhas*, and in the historical development of the law of succession from the Vedic ages to the present time.

Before taking leave of the author, we would give as our opinion that, for a very long time, no such intelligent, clear, and masterly exposition of such a difficult branch of Hindu law as inheritance is, has been brought before the public. A far more thorough knowledge of what the true Hindu law on this subject is, will be obtained from reading this book, than from wading through all the reports of decided cases that have ever been written.

Calcutta Review, October 1882.

Professor Sarvadhikari has produced, under the above title, a most acceptable addition to the literature of Hindu law. Of the origin of this law in general, he gives a useful summary, and using, as he does, the aid not only of eminent European Sanskritists, but also of the great modern thinkers, Maine and Herbert Spencer, he has given a substantial contribution to the philosophic history of the subject.

Referring to Professor Sarvadhikari's book all who are curious to see the details of development as shown by the Bengal school, we will here only note that it adopts the more liberal and progressive doctrines in regard to every subject on which there is a conflict between the schools.

Civil and Military Gazette, July 4, 1882.

To the class of readers for whom it is primarily intended, the work should prove of great value, and to those also who are no longer students in the sense of learners, but who still desire to devote their leisure hours to increase and verify their knowledge, the work in question should afford considerable interest. The remaining chapters of the work are devoted to a detailed discussion of the rules of inheritance prevailing under the Mitakshara and Dayabhaga systems of law and contain much interesting information. But we have said enough to show that Mr. Sarvadhikari has chosen for the subject of his lectures a branch of Hindu law, which is not only of the greatest practical importance, but which even from a purely historical point of view, possesses great value for the student of comparative jurisprudence.

Madras Times, September 1882.

The most interesting and important part of the work before us is that which works out principles of inheritance, and shows their gradual elaboration. The tables of succession, at the end of the tenth lecture give a comprehensive and comparative view of the law of succession. which, we think, will be as valuable as it is interesting.

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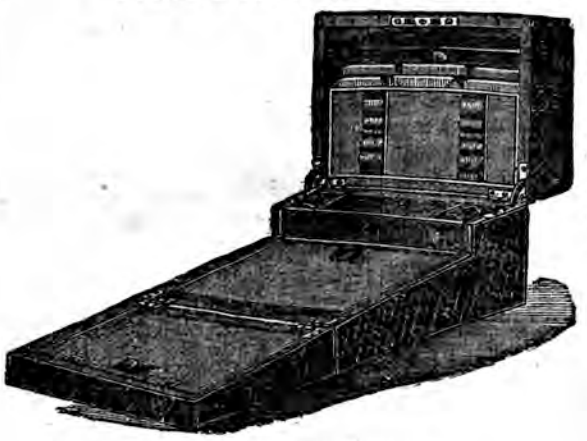

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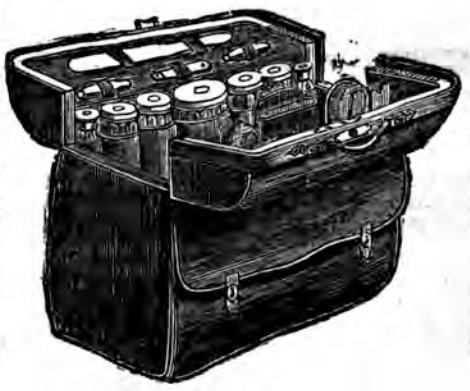

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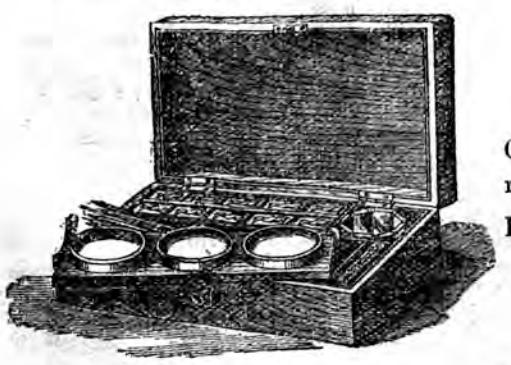

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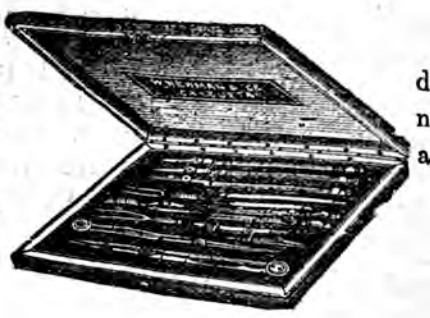

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